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many areas, local storage capacity is not sufficient to store grain, and it is shipped to subterminals or terminals almost as rapidly as it is delivered.

"Under conditions such as these, it is inevitable that bills of lading and warehouse receipts will be received from elevators more rapidly than reports of delivery at country points are received, audited, and recorded. Accordingly, a suspense account is necessarily used in which to record wheat received in connection with which the loan settlements have not been effected and recorded.

"A similar situation with respect to wheat loans may well occur this year, but currently effective procedures are designed to correlate to the maximum possible extent the liquidation of the loan with the delivery of the collateral.

"OMISSION FROM SALES OF BARLEY SHIPPED TO RUSSIA

"Senator WILLIAMS' statement (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 25, 1949): 'Furthermore, an incident has been called to my attention where barley has been shipped to Russia in the amount of \$1,000,000, under the trading program, and the item has been omitted entirely from the sales' (p. 3255).

"Comment: In its June 30, 1945, trial balance on 1944 barley submitted to the Washington office, the Portland office reported a reduction in inventory by transfer to the GCP program of \$1,137,007.90. Examination by the Washington office of the GCP trial balance and related records as of the same date disclosed that only \$48,140.40 of this amount was recorded on GCP trial balance. Accordingly, the Washington office made a worksheet adjustment in preparing the overall financial statements as of June 30, 1945, adjusting the interoffice transfer account and setting up as unbilled receivables—lend-lease—the difference of \$1,088,867.50. The Portland office in July 1945 reversed the inventory transfer entry in the amount of \$1,088,867.50, and in September 1945, recorded the delivery as a sale. The transaction to which these entries relate was a transfer of barley to Russia under the lend-lease program.

"ACCURACY OF AMOUNT OF COTTON LOANS

"Senator WILLIAMS' statement (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 25, 1949): 'In the case of certain other programs it was also impossible to support the recorded balances of receivables, particularly in the case of claims in the case of cotton loans held by the Corporation. It had made no effort to prove the accuracy of the total amount of loans, and therefore I understand that the total amount of loans reported by the Federal Reserve banks, as custodians, could not be reconciled with the records of the Corporation. At least one duplication of over \$2,000,000 has been reported to me' (p. 3254).

"Comment: The books of the New Orleans office of the Corporation did reflect \$2,329,485 as loans held by lending agencies as of June 30, 1945, in error, since these loans had previously been purchased by the Corporation. This error, of course, was subsequently corrected. The comment regarding the reconciliation of individual loan account balances refers to the inability of the New Orleans office to perform as of June 30, 1945, a reconciliation between punch-card cotton loan records in that office, the records maintained by the Federal Reserve banks acting as custodians of cotton-loan documents, and the general ledger control balances of the New Orleans office. This situation existed as of the date stated over 3½ years ago, but has been corrected since.

"The individual IBM bale-card system was established primarily to facilitate the physical handling of the huge volume of cotton involved in the CCC loan and purchase programs, and worked well for that purpose. The CCC made loans on approximately 14,000,000 bales of 1940-44 crops of cotton,

bought 2,600,000 bales of 1944 crop cotton, and acquired or pooled for producers approximately 9,500,000 bales of loan cotton after August 1, 1939. The problems involved in the record keeping for, as well as the physical handling of, this volume of cotton were tremendous.

"During the war the New Orleans office was handicapped by a limited number of trained personnel and inadequate accounting-machine equipment. Consequently, some auditing and accounting functions, including the comparison and reconciliation of loan and accounting records of the New Orleans office and the Federal Reserve banks were not currently performed.

"After 1945, concerted effort was expended toward eliminating all backlogs and balancing all accounts, with related subsidiaries. Also, a detailed survey of the accounting system and procedures used was undertaken and a new over-all system was devised and placed into effect. This system worked satisfactorily under the tremendous work load of a 5,000,000-bale loan this year."

The bill (S. 900) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, and for other purposes."

PROMOTION OF HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 139, Senate bill 1411.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1411) to provide for the general welfare by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for the health of school children through the development of school health services for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of physical and mental defects and conditions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Utah.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

EXCLUSION FROM THE UNITED STATES OF SUBVERSIVE ALIENS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, out of order, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Immigration Act of October 16, 1918.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1694) to amend the Immigration Act of October 16, 1918, introduced by Mr. McCARRAN, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, during the course of the last year and a half, a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary has been engaged in a comprehensive study of our entire immigration system. One facet of this study is an investigation of the entrance of subversives into this country. There is in the custody of the subcommittee evidence which establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that there is extensive subversive activity being carried on in this country under the active direction and leadership of agents of foreign countries. This evidence is extensive, conclusive,

and alarming. These agents supply the lifeblood for subversive activity in the United States.

Although our present immigration laws provide for the exclusion and deportation of certain types of dangerous and subversive aliens, through the years these provisions have been made subject to a number of exceptions and provisos which have opened a back door for the admission into the United States of agents of foreign powers who enjoy a practical immunity from our laws. The administration of the legal mandates has frequently been lax and indecisive. By default, additional avenues of entry have been provided for otherwise excludable aliens.

Mr. President, this situation has been vastly complicated by the growth of numerous international organizations and commissions with headquarters or offices in this country, and the resultant groups of aliens that have been permitted to enter the United States.

Our entire immigration system has been so weakened as to make it often impossible for our country to protect its security in this black era of fifth-column infiltration and cold warfare with the ruthless masters of the Kremlin.

We must make adequate provision to protect ourselves. We must bring our immigration system into line with the realities of Communist tactics.

The time has long since passed when we can afford to open our borders indiscriminately to give unstinting hospitality to any person whose purpose, whose ideologic goal, is to overthrow our institutions and replace them with the evil oppression of totalitarianism.

We can no longer entertain with lavish hospitality or with amused indifference the sworn enemies of the United States.

I have just now introduced a bill to revise our immigration laws in such a way as to place in the hands of the Government adequate powers to cope with the fifth-column tactics of international communism. The purpose of this bill is to plug the loopholes of the present law, so that any alien—and I emphasize the word "any"—who engages in espionage or other subversive activity must be excluded or deported.

Let me emphasize in the beginning that this legislation will not in any way curb the legitimate activities of anyone, whether he be an immigrant, a visitor, a diplomat, or a delegate to an international organization. The bill has only one purpose: to protect the people of the United States from any alien who abuses the traditional American hospitality by working for the overthrow of our Government. And, Mr. President, I mean any alien.

My bill is designed to sever the international lifeline which is feeding the Communist conspiracy in this country.

There is no obligation upon the United States—or, for that matter, upon any other nation—to harbor within its borders aliens who are working for its destruction. The duty to protect itself—the obligation to defend itself—against alien subversion is the fundamental re-

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sponsibility of every government. We cannot continue to abdicate this duty.

Mr. President, I want to impress the Members of the Senate with the earnestness with which I propose this measure. My proposal is based on a careful consideration of evidence now in the possession of the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, of which I have the honor to be chairman. We have found glaring loopholes in our immigration system, complicated by the laxness with which the existing exclusion and deportation provisions have been enforced. The cold fact is that agents of international communism move freely across our borders to engage in espionage, sabotage, anti-American propaganda, and subversive activities, to plot with almost complete impunity the destruction of our free institutions.

The threat which we must eliminate—and which I am convinced this bill will eliminate—consists of five distinct problems.

First. The Communist International has in its employ a network of agents whose sole function is to organize and promote Communist activity, espionage, propaganda, and terrorism. These agents are sent into the United States and other countries as the policy of the Stalinist high command dictates. Although some of these persons are native born or have acquired citizenship through naturalization, a substantial number of them are aliens. Under my bill these people would have to be excluded from admission, or deported if found in the United States.

Second. Occasionally aliens who come to this country as immigrants do not leave behind them their loyalties to foreign governments and foreign ideologies. Some of them engage in subversive activity, organize or join Communist organizations, or engage in propaganda activities among their neighbors. Under my bill these people would have to be deported.

Third. Agents of communism have used the customary courtesy extended by the United States to representatives of foreign governments, including diplomats, consuls, and other representatives, as a screen behind which to engage in espionage and other activities designed to overthrow our Nation by force and violence. Under my bill, these people would have to be excluded from admission or deported if found in the United States.

Fourth. Since the establishment of international organizations in this country, Communist agents have used them as a facade behind which to operate and to carry on anti-American activity. The evidence in the files of the subcommittee shows conclusively that many representatives and staff members of international organizations are engaging in subversive activities, beyond the scope of their legal duties. Under my bill, these people would have to be deported.

Fifth. We have for many years extended the privilege to certain foreign governments to establish in this country missions, such as trading commissions and news agencies. Some of these, too, have been integrated into the interna-

tional Communist espionage-sabotage-subversion network. They have expended vast sums of money for propaganda and intelligence work and have frequently supported Communist enterprises by direct contributions. Under my bill, these people would have to be deported.

Mr. President, we are faced by the most tightly organized, the most extensive international conspiracy this world has ever seen—and may God grant, shall ever see.

That the Soviet Union actively engages in preparation for the communization of the United States and the rest of the world is no longer a question of doubt. The articles of the Comintern—the basic creed of the Communist Party—the utterances of Soviet leaders, the activities of the Communist Party everywhere; in fact, the foreign policies of the USSR, are directed at destruction of the United States as the one powerful barrier to conquest of the great globe itself.

The Moscow imperialists have never tried to conceal their hopes for world revolution and world conquest. The very philosophy of Karl Marx speaks of an inevitable destruction of existing states and their replacement by a Communist society. The plan for world revolution has been openly expressed by the leaders of Soviet Russia. The fundamental line of the Soviets was laid down in the clearest terms by Lenin in his declaration that—

We are living not merely in a state but in a system of states, and the existence of the Soviet republics side by side with imperialist states for a long time is unthinkable. One or the other must triumph in the end. And before this end supervenes, a series of frightful collisions between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois states will be inevitable.

The Communist international has itself made public declaration of the Soviet ambitions to subject the entire world to the Red system of oppression. The Sixth World Congress proclaimed openly that—

The ultimate aim of the Communist International is to replace world capitalist economy by a world system of communism.

The program adopted by the Sixth Congress of the Communist International in 1928, states clearly the revolutionary objectives of the Soviet Union within the borders of other nations:

The successful struggle of the Communist International for the dictatorship of the proletariat presupposes the existence in every country of a compact Communist Party, hardened in the struggle, disciplined, centralized, and closely linked up with the masses.

The party is the vanguard of the working class and consists of the best, most class conscious, most active, and most courageous members of that class. It incorporates the whole body of experience of the proletarian struggle. Basing itself upon the revolutionary theory of Marxism and representing the general and lasting interests of the whole of the working class, the party personifies the unity of proletarian principles, of proletarian will, and of proletarian revolutionary action. It is a revolutionary organization, bound by iron discipline and strict revolutionary rules of democratic centralism, which can be carried out, thanks to the class consciousness of the proletarian vanguard, to its loyalty to the revolution, its ability to maintain inseparable ties with the proletarian masses and to

its correct political leadership, which is constantly verified by the experiences of the masses themselves.

Mr. President, centralized control from Moscow of the international network of communism requires the establishment of a vast spiderweb of communication. It is of prime importance that the Kremlin shall be in a position at all times to communicate instructions to its partisans, to call them to task for blunders, to receive in turn intelligence reports, and to provide for the training and entry of agents provocateurs.

To this end the Soviet Union has created an international organization without equal and without rival in history. The falsification of passports and identities, the disguises behind which trained operatives of communism move, have been developed to an exacting science which has successfully penetrated the vigilances of all nations of the earth.

Every person sent from the Soviet Union or its satellites is or becomes an agent of Soviet espionage and sabotage. He is assigned a task to fulfill and his complete compliance is generally assured by threats against his person and his family and by the ubiquitous terror of the secret police. In testimony before the Un-American Activities Committee Victor Kravchenko affirmed that—

I must state in general that no person holding an important position in connection with the economic, political, or military organizations and arriving in the United States from the Soviet Union arrives without a special assignment as to the collection of secret information.

Lenin confessed that in its endeavors the Soviet Union would not be governed either by ethics or morality. In the drive to communize the world he wrote in *The Infantile Sickness of Leftism in Communism*:

It is necessary . . . to use any ruse, cunning, unlawful method, evasion, concealment of truth.

The violations of American integrity, sovereignty, and friendship have increased in vigor and scope. Since the termination of the late war the temporary wartime mask of allied friendship has been dropped by the Soviet Government, and its efforts to undermine our institutions have become a matter of common knowledge.

Soviet agents and contact men have found cover behind every iron curtain mission, private or public, in the United States. Special representatives of the Kremlin have found the friendly attitude of this country a haven within which they are able to move to their destinations and indulge in their nefarious tasks unhampered.

Since the end of the war the Soviet Union has found a new and infinitely superior channel through which it can introduce its agents into the United States. The constellation of international agencies established in this country provides a means of transit from the Soviet Union and its satellite countries unhampered by the usual, if limited, restrictions placed upon private persons and diplomatic officials.

The results of the war have placed the U. S. S. R. in a position to take complete

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advantage of the facilities afforded by international bodies. The collection of satellite nations behind the iron curtain offers fertile fields for the recruitment of agents and for their importation into the United States.

The cold fact is that every person officially assigned to an international organization by any country subject to Communist domination is an agent of international communism.

The real function of iron curtain functionaries in this country is no longer a matter of speculation. The evidence which the subcommittee has obtained, a part of which will be made public in due time, leave no doubt on this score. Some of our information cannot be publicly disclosed for security reasons and because we must protect our source of information. I assure the Senate, however, that in due time every word which I am uttering will be amply substantiated by cold, hard facts. We have obtained the text of the oral instructions which iron curtain officials coming to the United States are given by their Communist masters. Let me read a portion of these instructions, which are typical of the orders under which Communist representatives in this country operate. This text was prepared by former diplomats and representatives, whose knowledge is based on personal experience:

We need to incite discontent, uneasiness, in the capitalistic and bourgeois states. The greater the discontent in each capitalistic and bourgeois country, the ground for communism is more fertile. * * * Already now we have to revolutionize European and Asiatic continents. Strikes, revolutionary impetus of the trade unions and labor, the weakening of capitalism through the demands of high wages so that they are not able to compete with the Soviet Union, the obstruction of different reactionary governments in their anti-Communist policy, the incitement of nationalism everywhere, the hatred against the colonial empires, the uprising of trade unions against their governments, the various help to the Communist Party in the capitalist country, propagandizing the hatred against the reactionary in every country, particularly developing in the United States the impression that the economic depression must be inevitable.

Much of the evidence of the conspiracy against us is already a matter of public record. The hundreds of Communists and Communist-controlled organizations which have sprung up like poisonous weeds bear dramatic evidence that infiltration of un-American ideology has been eminently successful. I need only to recall names like Gerhardt Eisler, Harry Bridges, George Pirinsky, Ferdinand Smith, and Hans Eisler to prove that much of the work of the Communist organization has been done by aliens in this country.

The arrest of Valentine Gubicheff, an employee of an international organization, for espionage has brought to public attention the fact that Soviet Russia is using international organizations as a front for the importation of espionage agents. There are other cases of this nature, some of which will be revealed by the subcommittee.

We know further that organizations such as Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency, Tass, the Soviet news agency,

Tanyug, the Yugoslav news agency, and similar organizations planted in this country by the iron curtain countries are engaged in propaganda and other forms of subversive activity. This information, too, will be made public by the subcommittee.

Mr. President, I know what an outcry will be raised against this bill by the subversive propaganda machine. Tomorrow the Communist press and the coterie of fellow travelers will whip themselves into a frenzy of self-righteousness. They will shout themselves hoarse crying: "Red baiting!" "Hysteria!" "Police state!"

Let me, therefore, make this one point abundantly clear. This bill is not a result of hysteria. This bill is not intended to provide a platform for Red baiting.

This bill is a sober, carefully considered proposal to protect the security of the United States of America from an enemy whom we have permitted to infiltrate our shores.

Mr. President, there is nothing really novel or unusual about the bill which I have just introduced. Much of the language used, and two of its three principal provisions are in substance the law of the land, both in the Espionage Act and the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The bill merely extends application of deportation and exclusion provisions to all aliens, in order to meet changing conditions, including those created by the establishment of international organizations. The reluctance of the State Department and other agencies of the Government adequately to enforce even the existing statutes on subversive activity has created a no man's land within which Communist agents are building a system of ideological fortifications for the expected assault against the United States.

Mr. President, I have also written into the bill adequate safeguards to protect the innocent from prosecution, to safeguard the rights of aliens in the United States who may have unwittingly become associated with one of the hundred of Communist fronts which have been organized in this country. Many of these associations have masqueraded behind the facade of charitable or welfare organizations. They have cloaked themselves in high-sounding phrases to attract and deceive the American public.

Let me here emphasize that under this bill the major responsibilities, powers, and functions would be placed in the hands of the Attorney General because he is the principal law enforcement officer in the United States, and because it is his department which is responsible for our internal security.

There is no obligation upon us under international law or custom to harbor or to afford protection to aliens who use the freedom extended to them for subversive purposes.

The argument will be raised that we cannot protect ourselves from alien agents because action by us in that connection might upset our relations with other countries or might result in the placing of restrictions upon our diplomats abroad.

Mr. President, I find it difficult to provide a rational answer for such irrational

arguments. If our foreign relations with any nation depend upon the entry of spies, of saboteurs, of an assortment of subversive agents, then I say the time has come when such relations should be terminated. If we must pay tribute in the form of allowing aliens to subvert our form of government as a condition to temporary good will, we would be better off without it.

As for restrictions on our representatives in iron curtain countries, I need not point out that they are already surrounded by secret police, and are limited in their movements, and harassed in their activities to such an extent that any further restriction would not be possible. Certainly we can derive no gain from a relationship in which we permit a foreign government to import into our Nation a dozen active agents for each isolated representative we send abroad.

Mr. President, the time has come for the Congress to face this issue squarely. We have always been a tolerant people. We have leaned backward to extend every courtesy and every privilege to anyone who came to this country. We have thereby exposed ourselves to subversion and injury. The struggle in which we are engaged is the fight for the survival of democratic government on this globe. We cannot let that fight go by default.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, in view of the bill against alien subversive activities which has just been introduced by the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], I think it appropriate that we recall the celebrated discovery of an espionage ring in Canada and its connection with similar espionage rings in this country. It is important, Mr. President, because the evidence brought out by the Royal Commission to Investigate Espionage Activities in Canada bears directly on the subject, proving that officials of the Soviet Government are sent to the United States for the purpose of spying on our defenses.

The facts, as most Senators will remember, are these:

About 8 o'clock on the evening of September 5, 1945, Igor Guzenko, lieutenant in the Red Army, and cipher clerk of the Soviet Embassy in Canada, left his office with the intention of severing all his connections with the Soviet Union. He carried with him a group of secret documents containing the details of an extensive Soviet spy ring in Canada.

After unsuccessfully attempting to communicate his story to official Canadian sources and to Canadian newspapers, Guzenko, afraid for the safety of his family, was forced to seek refuge among neighbors. He related that his apartment was watched and that attempts were made by representatives of the Soviet Union to get in.

On the evening of September 6, three officials of the Soviet Embassy broke into his apartment and began to ransack it. They were caught in the act by the Canadian police. On the morning of the 7th, Guzenko was finally taken into the office of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to whom he transmitted his documents.

The information supplied by Guzenko was of such sensational nature that the

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Canadian Government took extraordinary steps to set into motion a full investigation. By order in council of October 6, special powers were granted to hold and interrogate persons "in such place and under such conditions" as the Minister of Justice might determine.

On February 5, 1946, a further step was taken to investigate the spy ring by the establishment of a Royal Commission with special powers to require evidence.

The Commission issued a printed report of 733 pages. This document constituted a guide book of Soviet espionage. It brings out clearly that the diplomatic mission of the Soviet Union constituted little more than a screen behind which the Russians operate an entire series of espionage and subversive networks. From the information supplied by Guzenko and those who were implicated, it is clear that similar networks are equally active in the United States.

Guzenko testified that the Soviet Government is engaged in preparations for a third world war against the democracies, and for this purpose is establishing both a fifth column and an espionage network in the United States, Canada, and other countries. He stated:

Holding forth at international conferences with voluble statements about peace and security, the Soviet Government is simultaneously preparing secretly for the third world war. To meet this war, the Soviet Government is creating in democratic countries, including Canada, a fifth column, in the organization of which even diplomatic representatives of the Soviet Government take part.

The announcement of the dissolution of the Comintern was, probably, the greatest farce of the Communists in recent years. Only the name was liquidated, with the object of reassuring public opinion in the democratic countries. Actually the Comintern exists and continues its work, because the Soviet leaders have never relinquished the idea of establishing a Communist dictatorship throughout the world.

Take into account least of all that this adventurous idea will cost millions of Russian lives, the Communists are engendering hatred in the Russian people toward everything foreign.

To many Soviet people, here and abroad, it is clear that the Communist Party in democratic countries has changed long ago from a political party into an agency net of the Soviet Government, into a fifth column in these countries to meet a war, into an instrument in the hands of the Soviet Government for creating artificial unrest, provocation, etc.

Through numerous party agitators the Soviet Government stirs up the Russian people in every possible way against the peoples of the democratic countries, preparing the ground for the third world war." (Royal Commission, pp. 639-640.)

Mr. President, that is a quotation from Mr. Guzenko's statement as it appears in the minutes of the Royal Canadian Commission which investigated that matter.

Guzenko explained the extensiveness of the Soviet espionage organization, pointing out that numerous parallel networks existed around each Soviet mission; a constellation of agents about the Soviet consuls. The network which he was able to expose he said "is only a modest or small part of all that is really here."

There are—

He continued—

other societies and other people working under every embassy, under every consul in each place where there is a consulate. It is just like a number of small circles. There are parallel systems of spies or potential agents. (Royal Commission, p. 18.)

Mr. President, note particularly this part of his statement:

The same thing was true in the United States, according to a telegram I saw. The chief of the technical bureau is head of one parallel system; military intelligence has another system. (Royal Commission, p. 20.)

Mr. President, some of the persons mentioned in the report of the Royal Commission had connection in the United States. This includes the officials of the Embassy as well as Canadian espionage agents. Although this information is limited and includes only minor reference to the subject, they are of interest as an indication of the potential danger of Soviet espionage and subversive activity in the United States.

Following are a number of references and excerpts taken from the official report of the Royal Commission, plus some additional explanatory material, which has any bearing upon the United States or indicates the movement in the United States of Canadian agents.

On August 29, 1945, Colonel Zabotin sent to the chief of the Red army's intelligence headquarters in Moscow, a telegram including the following paragraph (the word "center" refers to the Moscow headquarters):

"I would like to complete the fairly complicated task of obtaining a passport for our man in America (the director knows about it) and after this to leave for the center." (Royal Commission, p. 54.)

Speaking of the widespread Soviet network in Canada, Guzenko said:

"The same thing was true in the United States, according to a telegram I saw. The chief of the technical bureau is head of one parallel system; military intelligence has another system." (Royal Commission, p. 20.)

Colonel Zabotin's notebook contains the following information on contacts with Arthur Steinberg (cover name "Berger") in Washington. ("Debouz" is one of the cover names for Fred Rose, convicted leader of the Canadian spies and head of the Communist Party; the "corporation" is the Communist Party.)

Mr. President, this is official Canadian information as uncovered by the Royal Commission. I quote further from Colonel Zabotin's notebook, as released by the Canadian Commission:

"Debouz is to tie up with Berger and, depending on the circumstances, is to make a proposal about work for us or for the corporation. Contact in Washington with Debouz's person. To work out arrangements for a meeting and to telegraph. To give out \$600. If Debouz should be unable to go to United States of America, then there should be a letter from Debouz to Berger containing a request to assist the person delivering the letter to Berger." (Royal Commission, p. 491.)

During the questioning of Guzenko by the Royal Commission, the significance of this matter was further explained as follows:

"Question. Do you know if Debouz went to Washington, or was it his friend who made the contact with Steinberg?"

"Answer. In later telegrams that were sent it was pointed out that Debouz's man had handed over Steinberg to the military intelligence in Washington.

"Question. That is the Russian military intelligence in Washington?"

"Answer. Yes.

"Question. And the contact was to be made in Washington?"

"Answer. Yes, sir.

"Question. Through the officials of the Russian service?"

"Answer. Yes.

"Question. So Debouz did not go himself; it was his man who made the contact in Washington?"

"Answer. This telegram to which I refer was sent much later, and it was not indicated whether Debouz had made the contact, but the contact was established." (Royal Commission, p. 492.)

Prof. Raymond Boyer, who was one of the agents for the Soviet Intelligence, gave the following testimony concerning Arthur Steinberg:

"Question. Who is Arthur Steinberg?"

"Answer. He is an American geneticist who came to Montreal to teach genetics, I think in 1940 or 1941. However, I did not meet him until 1942 when we became close friends. We moved to where he and his wife lived. He left Canada in June 1944 and went to a job with the American Navy, a research job, and he has been in Washington ever since.

"Question. Is he a Communist?"

"Answer. I do not know; he has never said so. I know he has certain sympathies.

"Question. He is sympathetic to the Communists?"

"Answer. Yes." (Royal Commission, p. 493.)

AMERICAN MILITARY INFORMATION SOUGHT OR OBTAINED THROUGH THE CANADIAN SPY NETWORK

The Director of the Military Intelligence Service in Moscow issued numerous instructions to his chief agent in Ottawa, Colonel Zabotin, which involved secret American military information. The following are excerpts from some of these instructions as published in the Report of the Royal Commission.

(At this point Mr. EASTLAND yielded to Mr. THOMAS of Utah, and debate ensued, which, by unanimous consent, was ordered to be printed in the Record following the remarks of Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. O'CONOR, and Mr. FERGUSON.)

Mr. EASTLAND. I continue the quotation:

TASK NO. 1

1. Tactical and technical facts of the naval and coastal hydroacoustic stations working in ultra-sound diapason. Common review on the Caproni's stability of the United States of America and Great Britain.

5. Plants, workshops, Scientific Research Institutes and laboratories in England and in the United States of America which are making and planning the hydrophonic apparatus." (Royal Commission, pp. 91-92.)

Mr. President, those are from the official records of the Canadian Royal Commission to Investigate Espionage in Canada, which shows one of the orders going out to Russian agents in the city of Washington to seek out information necessary to the security of our country.

On September 11, 1945, Colonel Zabotin received from the Director the following:

It is very important to receive information on the following questions:

(a) To confirm the official data about the transfer of American troops from Europe to the United States of America and to the Pacific, also the headquarters of the Ninth Army, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Thirteenth Armored Corps, Eighteenth ADK, Second, Fourth, Eighth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Fourth Infantry Divisions and Thirteenth

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Tank Division. To establish the dates of their transfer.

(b) Dislocation of the headquarters of the Eighth, Sixteenth Armored Corps; Twenty-ninth, (75), Eighty-ninth Infantry Divisions, Tenth Tank Division, Thirteenth and Seventeenth ADD. Also about the dislocation of the Brazilian Infantry Division.

(c) Are the Sixth and Twelfth Army Groups in Europe, what is their composition and their dislocation, the dates and direction of their transfer?

(d) Has there been organized a headquarters of the American occupation forces in Germany, its location, who was appointed as its commander?

(e) The dislocation of the First Air Borne Army, the plans for its future use.

Hurry. (Royal Commission, p. 93.)

An assignment note, dated June 8, 1945, contains this instruction:

To obtain any material on the American airplane radio locator of the type an/aps-10 and also on the radio navigation peri-scope. (The assignment sheet contains the significant marginal note "fulfilled May 7, 1945.")

That the Canadian Soviet espionage ring was successful in obtaining American military information is evidenced by this message from Colonel Zabotin to the director of Soviet military intelligence in Moscow:

We have received from Badeau 17 top secret and secret documents (English, American, and Canadian) on the question of magnetics, radio-locators for field artillery; 8 secret scientific-research journals of the year 1945. Altogether about 700 pages. In the course of the day we were able to photograph all the documents with the help of the Leica and the photofilter. In the next few days we will receive almost the same amount of documents for 3 to 5 hours and with one film we will not be able to cope with it. (Royal Commission, p. 92.)

Among the items listed by Colonel Zabotin as having been mailed to the director in Moscow, are the following:

North American Committee of Coordination Report of November 23, 1944 (Royal Commission, p. 425). North American Committee notes and report November 23, 1944 (Royal Commission, p. 425). Notes on the conference of May 31, 1944 of the Joint War Production Committee, Canada and the United States. (Royal Commission, p. 427.)

Mr. President, "31-5-44," Mr. President, evidently means that they received the notes of that conference which occurred on the 31st day of May 1944.

On July 9, 1945, Colonel Zabotin sent to the Director a telegram concerning information obtained on United States military equipment. The telegram reads:

On our task Alek has reported brief data concerning electronic shells. In particular, these are being used by the American Navy against Japanese suicide fliers. There is in the shell a small radio transmitter with one electronic tube and it is fed by dry batteries. The body of the shell is the antenna. The bomb explodes in the proximity of an airplane from the action of the reflected waves from the airplane on the transmitter. The basic difficulties were: The preparation of a tube and batteries which could withstand the discharge of the shell, and the determination of a rotation speed of the shell which would not require special adaptation in the preparation of the shell. The Americans have achieved this result, but apparently have not handed this over to the English. The Americans have used a plastic covering for the battery which withstands

the force of pressure during the motion of the shell. (Royal Commission, p. 453.)

"Alek" is the cover name of Allan Nunn May.

ATOMIC ESPIONAGE

One of the principal goals of the Canadian espionage ring was to obtain information on the atom bomb. The Soviet anxiety in this field is evident from the brief telegram of August 22, 1945, sent to Colonel Zabotin by the Director of Soviet Military Intelligence:

Take measures to organize acquisition of documentary materials on the atomic bomb. The technical process, drawings, calculation. (Royal Commission, p. 452.)

The principal sources of atomic information for the Soviet spy ring were Raymond Boyer, cover name "Professor," and Allan Nunn May, cover name "Alek." Among the documents taken from the Soviet Embassy by Guzenko are a number of items referring directly to atomic-energy work in the United States. Among them is this telegram from Zabotin to the Director:

The Professor reported that the Director of the National Chemical Research Committee, Stacey, told him about the new plant under construction. * * * The Americans have developed wide research work, having invested in this business \$660,000,000. (Royal Commission, p. 447.)

On July 9, 1945, Zabotin sent the following telegram:

To the Director: Facts given by Alek: (1) The test of the atomic bomb was conducted in New Mexico (with 49", "94-239"). The bomb dropped on Japan was made of uranium 235.

Mr. President, here is official information secured from the Soviet Embassy in New York, copies of telegrams which were transmitted to the Chief of Soviet Intelligence in Moscow. I quote further:

It is known that the output of uranium 235 amounts to 400 grams daily at the magnetic separation plant at Clinton. The output of "49" is likely two times greater (some graphite units are planned for 250 megawatts, i. e., 250 grams each day). The scientific research work in this field is scheduled to be published, but without the technical details. The Americans already have a published book on this subject. (2) Alek handed over to us a platinum with 162 micrograms of uranium 233 in the form of oxide in a thin lamina. We have had no news about the mail. (Royal Commission, p. 450.)

In February 1946, May was arrested in London and tried. He was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. His written confession contained the following admission:

I gave and had given careful consideration to correctness of making sure that development of atomic energy was not confined to the United States of America.

At one meeting I gave the man microscopic amounts of uranium 233 and uranium 235 (one of each). The uranium 235 was a slightly enriched sample and was in a small glass tube and consisted of about a milligram of oxide. The uranium 233 was about a tenth of a milligram and was a very thin deposit on a platinum foil and was wrapped in a piece of paper. (Royal Commission, p. 455.)

The man also asked me for information about the United States electronically controlled antiaircraft shells. I knew very little about these and so could give only very little information. (Royal Commission, p. 456.)

Mr. President, that ends the quotation from the confession of the traitor May who was convicted in Great Britain.

OFFICIALS OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN CHARGE OF THE CANADIAN ESPIONAGE RING WHO HAD CONTACTS WITH THE UNITED STATES

Many of the members of the Soviet Embassy spy ring in Canada had contacts with the United States, where some of them had held posts, or were to come in later. I should like to present to the Senate some of the information concerning these people, and to quote pertinent passages from the authoritative official report of the Royal Commission:

Sergei N. Koudriavtzev, chief of the Soviet espionage ring at the Embassy in Canada and predecessor to Colonel Zabotin, was granted a visa in 1947 to enter the United States as a member of the Soviet UN delegation. Apparently as the result of unfavorable publicity, he was withdrawn and returned to Moscow.

Mikhailov: "Major Sokolov, on his arrival in Ottawa in 1942, began to reform the previous organization, and was directed by 'Moller', who has been identified as one Mikhailov, an official of the Soviet Consulate in New York who came to Canada for that purpose. Major Sokolov, whose cover-name was 'Davie', came to Canada before the opening of a Soviet diplomatic mission here, ostensibly as a Soviet inspector to work in Canadian factories in connection with the Canadian Mutual air program to the U. S. S. R." (Royal Commission, p. 15.)

Colonel Zabotin's notebook contains the following information concerning the activities of Mikhailov ("Moller") in New York: "Davie" is the cover name of Major Sokolov, predecessor of Colonel Zabotin; "Fred" is the cover name of Fred Rose, one of the chiefs of the Canadian ring; "The Neighbors" refers to the N. K. V. D.; "The Corporation" is the Communist Party.

1. Fred—director of corporation. Previously worked at the Neighbors, up to 1924. In May-June 1942 came to Davie with a proposal to help. Davie checked up on Fred through New York (Moller). The Neighbors proposed to make use of Fred. After this, 1942, in September Fred contacted Davie on instructions from Moller. Moller was sent to work in Ottawa, for organizing the work. (At the present time on the electoral lists to Parliament in Quebec.) (Royal Commission, p. 481.)

SOVIET AGENTS IN UNITED STATES

Zheveinov was one of the correspondents of Tass, official Soviet news agency in Ottawa. He was a member of the Zabotin ring under the cover name of Martin. Zheveinov was apparently sent to San Francisco in 1945 ostensibly to cover the UN Conference there. Following his return, Colonel Zabotin sent the following telegram to the director in Moscow:

Martin received a reply from Dekanozov with permission to leave for home. As a result of Martin's work at the San Francisco Conference and his sickness about a month, the latter was unable to write reports on your task. The questions of the present-day situation in Canada after the elections and the distribution of the class forces in the country, he will write here and we will send them to you by regular mail, while the remaining questions of the task he will write at the center. (Royal Commission, p. 377.)

Dekanozov was one of the assistant commissars of foreign affairs. The word "center" refers to Red Army intelligence headquarters in Moscow.

The nature of Zhevelnov's assignment is perhaps explained by the following entry under his name in Colonel Zabolotin's notebook:

Basic task—information on the army and looking for new people. (Royal Commission, p. 430.)

Ignacy Witczak entered Canada in 1930 as a Polish immigrant being granted a naturalization certificate in 1936. In 1937 he applied for a passport to join the Communist armies fighting in Spain. His application was granted and he proceeded to Spain to become a member of the International Brigade. In 1938, Witczak landed in the United States. Witczak subsequently registered as an alien in 1940 in Los Angeles. Actually, however, Witczak had died in 1937 and the man who came to the United States with his identity was an imposter regarded by Moscow as a very important agent whose continued presence in America was highly desirable.

This is confirmed by the following telegram sent by Zabolotin to the Military Intelligence Headquarters in Moscow on August 29, 1945—the center refers to Intelligence Headquarters.

I would like to complete the fairly complicated task of obtaining a passport for our man in America (the director knows about it) and after this to leave for the center. The receipt of the passport is expected in the next few days. I will report the receipt of the latter immediately. (Royal Commission, pp. 541 et seq.)

NON-SOVIET MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN RING WITH UNITED STATES CONTACTS

The agents employed by the Soviet Embassy spy ring in Canada also had close connections with other agents in the United States, or had assigned to them espionage tasks in their country. I will, therefore, present a summary of these cases and quote pertinent passages from the report of the Royal Commission.

SAM CARR (SAM COHEN, SCHMIL KOGAN)

Carr was, along with Rose, the main Canadian cog in Zabolotin's organization of espionage agents. His name and his activities run throughout the piece. Before Zabolotin took over in June 1943, Carr was already head of a group of agents, the Ottawa-Toronto group. (Royal Commission, p. 108.)

The registration card of Sam Carr in the Soviet Embassy contained this information:

Has an excellent knowledge of the Russian language. He graduated from the Lenin School in Moscow.

The Lenin Institute in Moscow is the official Soviet sabotage and espionage school.

Carr has made a number of trips to the United States as shown by the following evidence:

Carr disappeared early in 1940 and his literary contributions to the Communist Party antiwar effort are believed to have been written in a hide-out in Philadelphia, United States of America. (Royal Commission, p. 98.)

March 1, 1945, a day or two before he was granted a Canadian passport to the United States, Mexico, and Cuba. (Royal Commission, p. 105.)

But one frequent, one very frequent commuter to the United States who contacted him (Gerhart Eisler, Communist Representative to the U. S.), or sought to, at least,

on two or three occasions, is Mr. Samuel Carr, otherwise known as Kogan, who was then national organizer of the Communist Party, and I know of at least three occasions, in which personally, I was visited by him, that he was to see Mr. Eisler-Berger. (House Committee on Un-American Activities, p. 81.)

Eisler-Berger is Gerhart Eisler.

ERIC ADAMS

Adams was born in Hull, Quebec—his father had been born in the United States, his mother in Canada—and he graduated in engineering from McGill University in 1929 and subsequently from Harvard in 1931 with the degree master of business administration. In 1934 he made a trip to Europe, spending from 6 weeks to 2 months in Russia. After some intermediate employment with Canadian concerns he went to New York, where he remained in the employ of a firm of consulting engineers until 1939 when he went to Toronto and set up practice there as an engineer.

The notebook of Colonel Zabolotin, head of the Soviet spy ring, contained the following significant information concerning Adams—who used the cover name Ernst:

Ernst—Jew; he works on the Joint — of Military — (U. S. A. and Canada) (coordination). He gives detailed information of all kinds of industries' plans for the future. Supplies detailed accounts of conferences. Has been giving material weekly. Good worker. (Royal Commission, p. 171.)

DAVID SHUGAR

The embassy dossier which was produced before the Royal Commission by Guxanko contains the following tasks to be assigned to Shugar:

1. Tactical and technical facts of the naval and coastal hydroacoustic stations working in ultra-sound diapason. Common review on the Caproni's stability of the United States of America and Great Britain.

3. Sets of the Sonar's type, working on the radio direction-finding principle so-called hydrolocation-finding sets.

5. Plants, workshops, scientific research institutes and laboratories in England and in the United States of America which are making and planning the hydrophonic apparatus. (Royal Commission, p. 283.)

He also had had occasion to visit a number of establishments in the United States both before and after his trip to England. All this was, of course, secret work. (Royal Commission, pp. 282-283.)

He had access also, as already mentioned, to Naval establishments in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Accordingly, he was well qualified to supply the information required. (Royal Commission, p. 285.)

Upon being asked during his interrogation:

How many labs did you visit all told in connection with your work?—

Shugar replied:

There were the ones mentioned previously in England. In the United States there was the Bureau of Ships, the Naval Research Laboratory, the Laboratory at Orlando, Fla., and at Fort Lauderdale. There was one laboratory at Mountain Lakes, N. J. Then there was the one at Sagam and in Springfield, Ill. There was the University of Toronto, department of chemistry, and the Montreal Pulp and Paper Research Institute. (Royal Commission, p. 286.)

Under interrogation, Igor Guzenko made the following statement concerning United States naval information sent to Moscow through Shugar:

As I remember this telegram, it was "Asdic Nos. 203, 204, and 207." There was a big list, each Asdic obviously having a number. So Moscow knew this, evidently, and knew what kind of numbers are in the United States Asdics, and they requested these Asdics. Then there came another instruction about installing Asdics on naval cruisers of the United States naval forces, and so on; specific questions, and this was again sent to Sam Carr from Rogov and again given to Shugar (Royal Commission, p. 301.)

ALLAN NUNN MAY

May has been convicted in the Canadian Criminal Courts for espionage. His work under the cover name "Alek" is revealed in part by the following telegram sent to Moscow by Zabolotin:

On our task Alek has reported brief data concerning electronic shells. In particular these are being used by the American Navy against Japanese suicide fliers.

In his signed confession, May admitted that he had not only supplied Russian agents with information about the atom bomb but "at one meeting I gave the man microscopic amounts of U. 233 and U. 235 * * *."—Note: For full details see under heading "Atomic espionage."

JOHN GRIERSON

Grierson was admitted to the United States on a number of occasions in 1947 and 1948 with diplomatic immunity as representative to UNESCO, although the State Department had prohibited his entry on a permanent visa because of his connections. Grierson was involved in the Canadian spy situation as indicated by the following entry in Col. Zabolotin's notebook—"Freda" refers to Freda Linden, an espionage agent who is now a refugee from Canadian justice; the "Professor" is Raymond Boyer, convicted for his connection with ring:

Research Council—report on organization and work. Freda to the professor through Grierson. (Royal Commission, p. 486.)

GERMINA (HEERMINA) RUBINOWITCH

One of the persons supplying information to the Soviet spy ring in Canada.

She joined the International Labor Organization at its headquarters in Geneva in 1929, and arrived on this continent, traveling from Lisbon to New York, on a Greek boat, in the early days of September 1940, to work in the headquarters of the ILO, then temporarily transferred to Montreal.

With the exception of several trips to the United States, she always remained in Montreal where she had in fact permanent residence at 539 Pine Avenue, West. The office of the ILO then at 3480 University Street, Montreal.

Most of her relatives are in Europe, but a few are in the United States of America. She had a mailing address care of Leonard Carleton, New York, who is a son-in-law of one Kullacher, a former member of the Russian Economic Institute. She keeps funds in a bank in New York.

As soon as she arrived in the United States she applied there for citizenship; she said that her case is presently under advisement. Her intentions, she said, are to go to the United States and seek employment with the United Nations Organization if and as soon as United States citizenship is granted to her. (Royal Commission, pp. 565-566.)

On May 5, 1944, Koudriavtzev, then head of the Canadian ring gave Rubinowitch a letter from Soviet Military Intelligence including the following important instructions (Sis and Paul were Soviet agents in Switzerland):

We ask you to forward \$10,000 to that watch company according to Sis's instructions. Make arrangements with our representative about forwarding of this sum of money to you in U. S. A. All your personal expenses will be paid. (Royal Commission, p. 579.)

Rubinowitch herself made the following confession during the questioning by the Royal Commission:

I went to New York on one of my trips. I went there several times a year, as I have said, and I was approached in New York by a man I don't know. I don't know his name, and he handed me \$10,000, with a request to give it to the watch company, to Helbel, for A—; and I did that. (Royal Commission, p. 584.)

DURNFORD SMITH

One of the convicted agents in Canada. His cover name was Badeau. His dossier from the Soviet Embassy includes the following notation for September 18, 1945:

Urgent meeting held respecting photographing. He was just returned from the United States of America, brought nothing. He will bring for the next meeting his account of his journey in the United States of America and other materials in accordance with our directive. Is unable to photograph. He only has a camera and nothing else. (Royal Commission, p. 157.)

On the 27th of September 1945 Colonel Zabotin was able to wire to the director that—

We have received from Badeau 17 top secrets and secret documents (English, American, and Canadian) on the question of magnetics, radio locators for field artillery; three secret scientific-research journals of the year 1945. Altogether about 700 pages. (Royal Commission, p. 159.)

Mr. President, the facts brought out by the Royal Commission in Canada are sufficiently well documented, and their investigation has been thorough so that we must accept the finding that the situation in this country is parallel. I respectfully submit that the time has come for us not only to investigate the situation, but take active steps in this Congress to remove this cancerous enemy from our land. If it cannot be done through administrative steps, it is certainly the responsibility of the Congress to enact mandatory legislation now.

For that reason, Mr. President, I shall support the bill introduced today by the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and I shall work for the passage of that bill. It is necessary that it be enacted to protect the United States, to secure the safety of our country and the labor of our people.

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, I wish to address myself to the subject which has been discussed by the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND].

Mr. President, we can no longer continue to tolerate the flagrant violations of our interests by Communist agents. We have looked with increasing apprehen-

sion at the continuing infiltration into our country of alien agents, saboteurs, spies, and propaganda. We have, therefore, listened with considerable relief and gratitude to the proposal of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] to which the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] lends his support. It is obvious, as Senators have so ably pointed out, that our hospitality should be reserved for those who are not engaged in trying to injure, subvert, or destroy us.

As a sovereign Nation we have the right to protect ourselves.

It can be expected that many arguments will be propounded, and more abstruse terms will be mouthed by the Communist press and by the misguided fellow travelers whose names adorn the letterheads of hundreds of Communist-controlled organizations. They will contend that we are upsetting our country's delicate relations with the Soviet Union.

To forestall these dubious discussions, we can remind the Senate that the Soviet Union should actually welcome legislation such as this, since it will assist that country in meeting her obligations entered into on November 16, 1933.

On that day Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff made a pledge to the United States as a condition to obtaining recognition of the outlawed Communist Government, which had risen to power by terrorism and oppression. Let me read the text of the pledge made by the Soviet Government on November 16, 1933:

1. To respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way and to refrain from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories or possessions.

2. To refrain, and to restrain all persons in Government service and all organizations of the Government or under its direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from it, from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatsoever to injure the tranquillity, prosperity, order, or security of the whole or any part of the United States, its Territories or possessions, and, in particular, from any act tending to incite or encourage armed intervention, or any agitation or propaganda having as an aim, the violation of the territorial integrity of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its Territories and possessions.

Mr. President, we know that this commitment was never kept by Russia. We know that the Soviet Government continued to sponsor, to support, and to direct Communist activity directed at undermining the United States. As early as 1935, the American ambassador in Moscow was instructed by our Government to protest to the Kremlin the violations of the 1933 pledge. Let the text of the protest speak for itself. Here it is:

The Government of the United States would be lacking in candor if it failed to state frankly that it anticipates the most serious consequences if the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is unwilling, or unable, to take appropriate measures to prevent further acts in disre-

gard of the solemn pledge given by it to the Government of the United States.

As former Ambassador William Bullitt so ably pointed out in his book, *The Great Globe Itself*:

Stalin paid no attention to this protest, refused to honor the pledge he had given to President Roosevelt, and continued to direct both the Soviet Government and the Comintern—including the American Communist Party.

It would seem to me that the bill which has been introduced by the Senator from Nevada will help the Kremlin in keeping its solemn pledge by promptly throwing out of our country any alien who engages in activities inimical to the interest of the United States of America.

For that reason, Mr. President, I shall support the main purposes of this proposed enactment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, there can be little doubt that those who would destroy our institutions come to America on visas, but that is no reason why we should stop all immigration. The fault lies, not with those who come here to make the United States their home because they choose to live in the United States, and are no longer satisfied with life in other nations and under other governments, but with those who come here only temporarily, later to return to other countries, and who are here for the purpose of trying to destroy America. It is those about whom we should speak.

Mr. President, those who come to our country to spread propaganda here are becoming bolder than they have been in the past. Not so many days ago I placed in the *CONGRESSIONAL RECORD* a pamphlet which was sent to the young people at the University of Michigan. That was one of the first times that a pamphlet of propaganda for the Communist Party was signed with the name of the Communist Party.

Mr. President, there is no doubt that those who are disseminating such propaganda do so in an attempt to create confusion in the United States; in fact, they are determined to bring about confusion in such a way and to such an extent that there can be no doubt about its existence.

On March 8 of this year, I introduced Senate bill 1196, a measure to protect the United States of America against un-American and subversive activities. The purpose of that bill is to require the registration of those who would destroy America and thus to bring them out into the open. The bill provides for a board to register the political activity committees which are subversive in nature and which seek to destroy the United States, and also to register Communist-front organizations. If that is accomplished, there will be afforded a means of doing exactly what is provided by the bill which has been introduced today by the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN].

I should like to join the Senator from Nevada in his statement that foreign-born citizens, who constitute a large proportion of the industrial workers of the United States, have been loyal and have always been willing to contribute their

labors and their lives in the defense of their adopted country. But we are dealing with a new philosophy which employs the method of external alien infiltration. Communist agents have attempted to sever the loyalty to the United States of some of our citizens and to trade upon their natural desire to help their less fortunate families and friends who still reside in foreign countries. Alien Communist agents have been especially active in the propaganda field, and a number of Communist foreign-language newspapers have been successfully established and maintained for years in the United States and in other nations outside of Russia and her satellite countries.

Mr. President, in this connection it is significant to recall that the editors and staffs of such Communist newspapers have frequently been aliens imported into the United States for that specific purpose. Today those newspapers are not listed as Communist newspapers; they purport merely to be catering to foreign-born people in the United States, but actually they are disseminating communistic propaganda among our foreign-born citizens or residents, who read those newspapers innocently without being aware that they are edited and contributed to by Communist-front groups or Communist agents.

That fact is significant because it indicates clearly, in one aspect at least the modus operandi of these subversive forces. The great majority of those who, as immigrants, come to this country do not support Communist enterprises and will not lend themselves to the job such enterprises are attempting to do, provided they are informed. I think that is why we must be able to place out in the open those who are spreading Communist propaganda in the United States.

There is no question in my mind that it is the obligation of the Government to take every possible step to rid the country of aliens whose purpose and goal and intention it is to destroy our freedoms by force or by violence. We have always been, and we are today, a generous and hospitable Nation. The loyal foreign-born Americans—and I refer particularly to those in my own State—have more than justified the welcome and cordial reception which the United States has extended to people of less fortunate countries; but it is essential that we provide adequate protection against aliens who would come here, not to help us build a finer and greater and more prosperous America, but to destroy it.

I think the time has come when we must take action. Oh, yes; a prosecution is under way in New York against those who are charged as heads of the Communist Party with activities which would destroy America by force and violence. I understand from the press today that there has been started in the District of Columbia, the Capital City of the Nation, the trial of a person charged with taking information from the files of the Government with the intention of giving it to one who would transmit it to a nation that would use it to the injury of the United States.

We read today in the press of America that there are those who come here upon diplomatic visas for the express purpose of obtaining information which will be of assistance to the countries from which they come. Not long ago I had occasion to look into a matter dealing with persons who come here upon visas—yes, persons who came here, let us say, under the advice and counsel of the State Department—in order that they might go to the great State of Michigan and there work in factories and with machinery of a kind which, when developed in Russia, could be used later against the United States of America. They came here upon visas, I say, diplomatic visas. They were permitted to go to the State of Michigan, and into the city of Buchanan, to work in a factory, in order that they might learn all about America's industry, so far as that particular company was concerned, and later to return to their native land and there employ their knowledge.

But, Mr. President, if an American citizen desired to go to Russia to obtain the same kind of information, he would not be able to get a visa. When only a few weeks ago, persons came from abroad to attend a peace conference in New York City, they came upon visas. But, in August 1947, when applications were made by Senators of the United States to go to Russia to visit the American Embassy, visas were refused. So I say the time has come in America when we must have reciprocity in the granting of visas. When foreign governments will not allow Americans to enter or travel in their countries, the time has come when we should prohibit travel visas to their nationals under similar circumstances.

The time has come, Mr. President, when these important problems should be dealt with by the Congress, in order that we may protect the institutions and the freedoms of America.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

During the delivery of Mr. EASTLAND's speech.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator from Mississippi will yield long enough to enable me to make clear the parliamentary situation, so that Senators may know what the program is to be for the remainder of the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAPMAN in the Chair). Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield, provided I do not lose the floor.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator may yield for this purpose without losing the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. After the pending bill, S. 1411, is concluded, we will take up the companion bill, S. 248. The acting majority leader, who is not present at the moment, asked whether it would be agreeable temporarily to lay aside the pending bill in order that an appropriation bill might be considered, at the instance of the Senator from New

Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]. In the meantime, several Senators are anticipating taking the floor to discuss the question which the Senator from Mississippi is now discussing. If the Senate may have some understanding about when it is planned to recess and what is to be done today, I know it would be very much to the convenience of all Senators concerned.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It was my hope that, immediately after the Senator from Mississippi concluded his address, I might ask the Senate to lay aside temporarily the unfinished business and consider the appropriation bill for the Department of Labor and Federal Security (H. R. 3333). There is very little controversial matter in connection with it, and I know if Senators would remain here for a brief moment we could pass and at least get out of the way that appropriation bill. It was reported unanimously by the full committee. There was a little controversy on one particular item, on which differences of opinion were outlined by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and other members of the committee, but we have agreed on an amendment which the Senator has in mind, and I am sure there will be no controversy if we can proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, in view of the inquiry as to the parliamentary situation and what is to be done later on today, I should like to state that if the appropriation bill to which the Senator from New Mexico has referred shall be brought up, I shall feel it my duty to suggest the absence of a quorum. The bill is one of great importance and involves a very large amount of money. I think it would be well to inform the Senate to that effect.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I shall not object to laying aside the unfinished business for the consideration of the appropriation bill, but I do not wish to have it displaced for a great length of time. I should like to know when we can hope to return to the consideration of the pending bill, and whether we must remain tonight in order to do so.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, in view of the announcement, it occurs to me that after the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] has completed his statement, we might temporarily lay aside the unfinished business to take up the appropriation bill, which I understand is not controversial. There may be an item which will require considerable discussion, but I am informed that we should be able to pass it in a reasonably brief period of time.

So I announce to the Senate that after the Senator from Mississippi has completed his remarks, we might temporarily lay aside the unfinished business to take up the appropriation bill, and then return to the bill which is presently under consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania?

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO		INITIALS	DATE
1	Executive	<i>OF</i>	<i>28 Apr</i>
2	Director	<i>RMM</i>	<i>4/28/49</i>
3	W. L. Pforzheimer		
4			
5			

FROM		INITIALS	DATE
1	Assistant General Counsel		26 Apr.
2			
3			

☐ APPROVAL ☐ INFORMATION ☐ SIGNATURE
☐ ACTION ☐ DIRECT REPLY ☐ RETURN
☐ COMMENT ☐ PREPARATION OF REPLY ☐ DISPATCH
☐ CONCURRENCE ☐ RECOMMENDATION ☒ FILE

REMARKS:

This is what the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee
 has been working on in connection with the
 material we have furnished them.

W. L. P.

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